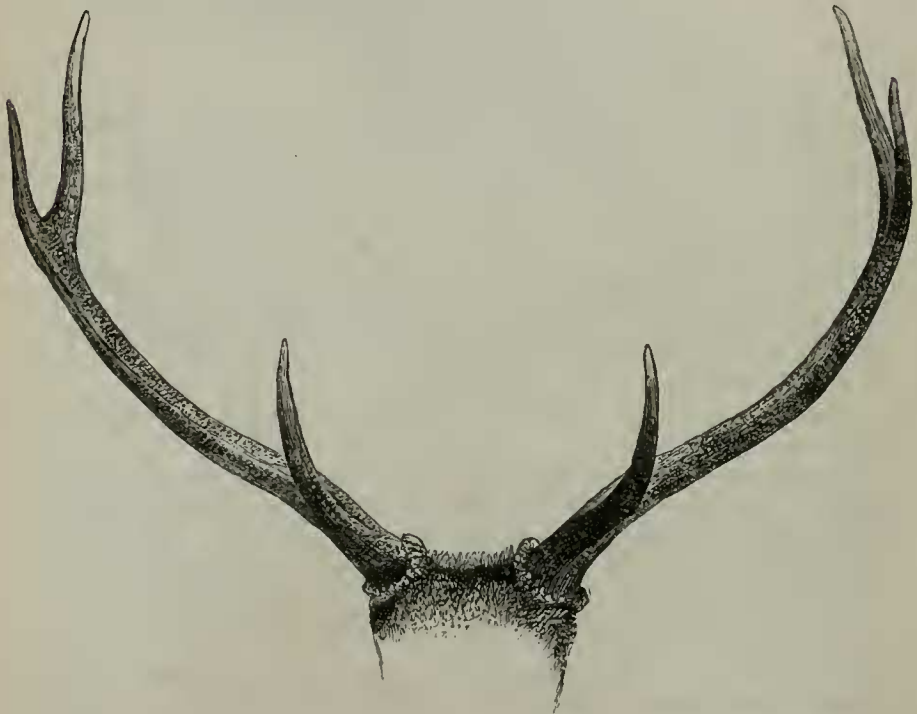


Mamm.' (pl. 64), and am nearly convinced that this specimen, which was obtained in Moupin by Père David, is of the same species as *Cervulus sclateri*. If this be so, the former name being the older, must be retained. I may also mention that M. A. Milne-Edwards informs me that, out of a very large number of *Cervulus muntjac* born in the Jardin des Plantes, he has never seen the young spotted; and several specimens preserved in the Museum are without any sign of spots. On the other hand, a very large young Muntjac, obtained in Sumatra, is distinctly spotted. If it were not that there exists in the British Museum a young spotted Muntjac (Hand-list, p. 163, 701 i), sent by Mr. Hodgson from Nepal, I should be inclined to think that after all the *Cervuli* of India, and of Sumatra and Java, may be specifically distinct. The matter requires more investigation, based upon a large number of fresh specimens.

5. On a new Species of Deer from Persia. By Sir VICTOR BROOKE, Bart., F.Z.S.

[Received January 6, 1874.]

Amongst a large number of very interesting specimens of natural history received a short time ago from Major Jones, H. B. M. Consul at Tabreez, in Persia, are the frontlet and horns of a deer, which appear to me of great interest, representing as they do, not



Horns of *Cervus caspicus*.

